
THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Columbia Institution

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB, AND BLIND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

REPORT

OF

THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

WASHINGTON:
GEORGE W. BOWMAN, PRINTER.
1860.

Extract from the Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The annual report of the president of the Columbian Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind will be found among the papers accompanying this report, from which it appears that, in respect to the number of pupils and the efficiency of the instruction and management, this institution has been prosperous. The number of pupils taught during the year ending the 30th of June last was thirty, of which twenty-four were mutes and six blind. The receipts of the treasurer were \$6,509 26, and the payments by the superintendent were \$6,895 60, the excess being met by a balance in his hands on the 30th of June, 1859. The State of Maryland has recently made provision for placing pupils in the institution, and accessions have been received and others are expected from that quarter. Its buildings and grounds are found not to be sufficiently capacious for the attainment of all that is desired in giving instruction in manual labor and the mechanic arts. The reports of the officers do not show the rate of compensation required by the directors from pay-pupils and those placed in it by the State of Maryland, but the amount received from the United States during the year by the treasurer having been \$5,759 26, supporting and educating about twenty indigent pupils from this District, the rate of cost is shown to have been \$287 96 for each, which, at this early stage of the history and progress of the institution, may be regarded as very moderate indeed. This result is only attainable because the management of the funds is intrusted to judicious men, who, from motives of Christian benevolence, not only conduct its affairs without cost, but are themselves constantly making private contributions to its resources. In this state of the case, it appears to be a dictate of wisdom, as well as of benevolence, that the institution should be favorably regarded by Congress.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

KENDALL GREEN, *November 5, 1860.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the operations of the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the year ending with the 30th day of June last.

With high consideration, your obedient servant,

AMOS KENDALL.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

JAMES BUCHANAN, *President of the United States, Patron.*

Hon. AMOS KENDALL, *President.*

WILLIAM STICKNEY, *Secretary.*

GEORGE W. RIGGS, JR., *Treasurer.*

Directors.

W. H. EDES.

JUDSON MITCHELL.

JAMES C. MCGUIRE.

DAVID A. HALL.

Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, M. A., *Superintendent.*

Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb.

JAMES DENISON, P. B.

MELVILLE BALLARD.

Miss MARY T. G. GORDON, *Instructress of the Blind.*

ALEXANDER Y. P. GARNETT, M. D., *Attending Physician.*

Mrs. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET, *Matron.*

Mrs. SOPHIA G. HUNTER, *Assistant Matron.*

WASHINGTON, *October 31, 1860.*

SIR: As required by law, I proceed to report the operations of the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the year preceding the 1st day of July last.

The full report of the superintendent and of the examiners, hereto appended, save me the labor of entering into details.

The number of pupils taught during the year was thirty, composed of twenty-four mutes and six blind, being an increase of nine over the preceding year. Their names and residences are given in document marked D, in the appendix.

The receipts of the year were as follows, viz:

From the United States.....	\$5,759 26
From paying pupils.....	300 00
From private subscriptions	400 00
	<hr/>
	6,459 26
	<hr/>

The expenditures were \$6,895 60, the difference between that sum and the receipts having been made up from the balance in the hands of the superintendent at the commencement of the year.

For details of receipts and expenditures, see Appendix A, B, and C.

Since my last annual report, the legislature of Maryland have passed an act authorizing the sending of indigent deaf and dumb children from that State to this institution, at the public expense, and several had been received prior to the 1st of July last.

A further accession is expected from that quarter, which, with some additions from the District of Columbia, will crowd our buildings to their utmost capacity.

It is quite obvious that a two-acre lot, including two houses, out-buildings, and yards, can afford little opportunity for the practice of agriculture or horticulture by the pupils; nor can any portion of the present buildings be spared for mechanic shops. It is a noble work to cultivate the intellect of the children of silence and darkness; but the objects of this institution are but half accomplished without accustoming them also to some occupation by which they may be able to earn a living when they leave its precincts. The lot and buildings now belonging to the institution would probably sell for ten thousand dollars; and it possesses a fund of nominally about \$4,900, worth probably \$3,500, transferred to it by the trustees of "Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Society," in conformity with an act of Congress, passed at their last session. Rather than see the institution remain in its present cramped condition, the donor of the house and lot would consent that they may be sold, and the proceeds be applied, together with the funds derived from the Manual Labor School, to the purchase of more adequate accommodations elsewhere.

But those means would not enable the directory to purchase the needful lands, and also to erect the necessary buildings. The institution, therefore, must be content with administering but half the relief which the community owes to these classes of its unfortunate children, until it shall receive liberal aid from Congress, or some other source.

I cannot close this report without paying a just tribute to the superintendent and other officers and teachers of the institution. To the energy and perseverance of the superintendent is mainly due not only its prosperous condition, but the aid it has received from Maryland, and the funds it has acquired from the trustees of the Manual

Labor School—funds which had, in fact, been collected through the instrumentality of his grandfather. Mrs. Gallaudet, the matron; Mr. Dennison, teacher of the deaf and dumb; and Mrs. Eddy and Mrs. J. M. Gallaudet, teachers of the blind, have each, in their appropriate spheres, contributed their share in elevating the character of the institution. Mrs. Eddy carries with her, in retirement, the affection of her pupils, and the sincere regard of every one connected with the institution.

Thanks are due to Dr. Alexander Y. P. Garnett, attending physician, for his gratuitous services, not less deserving of grateful remembrance because, fortunately, they have been very little required.

At the request of the board of directors, the Rev. Geo. W. Samson, D. D., the Rev. N. J. B. Morgan, and John P. Ingle, Esq., kindly consented to act as examiners at the close of the last term.

To the views expressed by them in relation to the progress of the pupils, the management of the institution, and its imperative wants, I invoke special attention. They are the views of gentlemen who have no conceivable motive to misrepresent or magnify.

By order of the board of directors.

AMOS KENDALL,
President.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the President and Directors of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: Since the date of my last annual communication to you the various departments of the institution under my charge have continued in a flourishing condition, and it affords me great pleasure to be able to report progress and improvement in several important particulars. The most marked event of the year has been our taking possession of the substantial building erected through the generosity of our president. Occurring early in the autumn, it established the institution in quarters for the winter far more comfortable than those made use of for two years previous; and the good influence of these improved accommodations on the health of the pupils during the winter and spring has been most evident. No member of our large family has been seriously ill during the entire year, and in this, as in a thousand other matters, we recognize the kind Providence that ever watches over us. As a result of the passage of an act by the legislature of Maryland, at its session last winter, allowing the sending of deaf mutes to this institution at the expense of the State, quite an accession to our numbers has been received, and, as Maryland has no State institution for the deaf and dumb, we have reason to suppose

that the number coming to us from that quarter will increase each year.

The admissions to the institution during the year have been ten. None have left us, and the number enrolled at the close of the year was thirty, divided into sexes and conditions as follows, viz:

Deaf mutes—males, 14, females, 10; total, 24.

Blind—males, 3, females, 3; total, 6.

In the schools the pupils have gained steadily in knowledge, manifesting for the most part a strong desire to learn and an appreciation of the privileges there afforded them.

The teachers have been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their respective duties, and all that could reasonably be expected has been done for the comfort of the pupils and for their education, moral, intellectual, and physical.

We have in our play ground a good gymnasium, and it is the pleasure of superintendent and teachers to lead the boys, both by precept and example, to cultivate their muscles while their minds are resting. The girls also are furnished with appliances for exercise, and require very little urging to make frequent use of them. At the close of the year an examination of the pupils was made by the committee of gentlemen you were pleased to name for that purpose.

The fullness of their report supersedes the necessity of any detailed account on my part of the examination they so kindly consented to conduct.

Mrs. Maria M. Eddy, for three years a teacher in our blind department, resigned her position in June last. The state of her health rendered this step necessary, and it was with mutual regret that her connection with the institution was severed. The office of instructor of music, temporarily filled by my wife, became vacant at the same time.

Miss Mary T. G. Gordon, formerly an instructor in the Elmira Female College, has been engaged as teacher of the blind, and will give them instruction in both music and the English branches. She will enter upon her duties at the opening of the coming fall term.

The increased number of deaf mute pupils has rendered the employment of another instructor necessary in that department, and Mr. Melville Ballard, a graduate of, and for two years a teacher in the American Asylum, at Hartford, has been engaged to take this position. He will also enter upon his duties in September next. The employment of an assistant matron has also been deemed necessary, and Mrs. Sophia G. Hunter has been selected to fill this place. In connection with the ordinary duties of her position she will give instruction to the blind in bead work, knitting, and other handicraft, a knowledge of which they are capable of acquiring.

With these additions to our corps of instructors there is reason to believe that, during the coming year, the pupils committed to our care will be in the enjoyment of greater advantages than ever before; and it is to be hoped that their progress and improvement will be such as to meet the expectations of all who feel an interest in them.

In view of what has already been said it will, perhaps, be a matter

of surprise that the institution has wants existing and unsupplied. Yet such is the fact, and in some respects the institution still lacks ability to fulfill entirely its mission to the unfortunate classes for whose amelioration it was established. One of the buildings at present occupied by the institution is very much out of repair, and is so slightly built that improvements put upon it would be as new cloth upon an old garment.

The rooms used as sleeping apartments for the boys are now crowded. They are illy ventilated and inconvenient. The school rooms in this building are much too small for the classes that occupy them, and in winter they are often cold and uncomfortable. The brick house recently erected, though fully meeting the objects for which it was planned, was not designed as the permanent residence of the institution, but was built with especial regard to its being a desirable private residence whenever the institution should be enabled to dispense with the use of it. Every room in both buildings is now occupied, and but six or eight more pupils will be required to crowd us to our utmost capacity. If means were now at the disposal of the institution new buildings could scarcely be completed before there would be pressing need for their use.

We have no chapel or large room in which to conduct religious services, but now make use of one of the school rooms for this purpose. We have but one room which could be turned into a hospital in case of general sickness, which, in institutions like ours, is no infrequent event. Our small dining hall is but one remove from being crowded, and our facilities for a complete separation of the sexes are far from being what they should be.

The grounds of the institution are limited in extent, and, besides confining us to small play-yards, afford almost no opportunity for the exercise of our boys in agriculture or horticulture. Instruction in these pursuits or in mechanical labor is of the highest importance in the education of both deaf mutes and blind, for without the knowledge of some trade or occupation, they leave the institution and enter upon the business of life at a very great disadvantage. Whereas, if they are taught while in school what they can pursue to gain a livelihood, they are able at once to support themselves and to be of service to others when they cease to be pupils, and beneficiaries of the public.

More extended grounds and larger buildings are required to enable this institution to meet the just claims of those whose eager feet are even now on the way to its open portals. The door will, it is devoutly hoped, never be closed; but it would be a sad thing if some stricken parent should bear his afflicted child hither only to be sent away with the response—"there is no room." The charity of educating the deaf and dumb and the blind is one that should appeal most powerfully to every heart; for the Providence of God grants to no particular classes in society immunity from the bitter consequences of the Fall. Affliction places its sealing fingers on ears and eyes as well in the lordly palace as in the humble cottage. Fortune flies even from the strongest grasp, and it is not always the indigent and debased that are compelled to seek the charities of the public. It is a matter of national pride that nearly all the States in the Union make liberal provision for the

education of the blind and deaf within their respective limits. In view of this fact, and that private beneficence has already contributed largely to the support of this institution, it is to be hoped that Congress will soon supply its remaining wants, and secure to the afflicted children of the District all the advantages which their more fortunate neighbors have for many years enjoyed.

All which is respectfully submitted,

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET,

Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, *July 7, 1860.*

Report of the visiting committee to the Board of Directors of the Columbian Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

WASHINGTON, *July 7, 1860.*

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, appointed by you a committee to visit the institution under your charge, would respectfully report:

The committee were in attendance at the first regular annual examination of the pupils on the 3d of July, 1860, and have sought to form an intelligent judgment as to the efficiency of the instruction given, of the discipline and moral training of the pupils, and of the religious influence exerted over them, and also of the adequacy of the buildings of the institution.

The number of the blind has been six; of the deaf mutes, twenty-four, making a total of thirty.

The blind were examined in reading, geography, and universal history, and also in music.

In these studies, except music, they have been for three years under the charge of Mrs. Maria M. Eddy.

The promptness and accuracy of their replies to the questions propounded, bore witness to the fidelity of their instructress. Mrs. Eddy, for private reasons, resigns her position at the present juncture, but her place will soon be filled by a competent successor.

The instruction in music has for some months been given by Mrs. Gallaudet, the wife of the principal. It was an interesting testimony to the value of a musical training to the blind—the merest child obtaining a skill in vocal and instrumental music, which is a source of the purest delight, as well as an attainment of the greatest practical utility in all their after life.

The deaf mutes were examined, among other studies, in the Catechism prepared by the father of the principal, in Lossing's United States History, in the composition of sentences formed by themselves and containing a given word, and also in compositions on subjects chosen by themselves and written impromptu on the blackboard. Specimens of their facility in the use of the sign language were presented, and at the close the method of communication between the blind and deaf mutes was illustrated by two of the pupils. Two of the impromptu compositions written on the blackboard by the deaf mutes were copied

as specimens of the correctness of their ideas, and of their facility in the use of language, and they are appended to this report.

The perfect order and system in the school-room, at the table, and generally in the house, were observed with pleasure. The success of the principal in subduing by mild, but firm, moral restraint bad habits in some of the pupils allowed to grow up without any moral instruction, because their parents could not communicate with them, is worthy of all praise. The simple and impressive religious services at the opening of the day, adapted to the comprehension of the blind and deaf, have manifestly exerted a subduing and happy influence on these youths, shut out more than others from earthly delights.

Your committee were deeply impressed in their examination of the buildings with the imperative necessity that Congress, the legislature of the District, give their aid in providing more ample accommodations for the pupils. Private munificence could hardly have done more—the frame building and the new brick, erected at the cost of \$7,000, and both the gift of the Hon. Amos Kendall, are a noble beginning. But the increase of pupils has made the sleeping accommodations inadequate, while there are no sitting-rooms for the pupils, except the school-rooms, which is injurious to their health and destructive to the desks and apparatus of the school. As the pupils in this institution are dependent on the National Legislature like the insane and diseased of the District for whom hospitals are provided by Congress, it seems a legitimate claim that these unfortunate children, provided for so generally by our State legislatures, should receive the same favor at our national center which they would receive from public charity, if their lot had been cast in any other part of our land.

Commending this latter demand to your special attention, your committee are gratified, in the conclusion, that in other respects there is little that your care has not wisely and amply provided.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. SAMSON,
JOHN P. INGLE,
N. J. B. MORGAN,
Committee.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUNGARY.

Some years ago the Emperor of Austria wished to have a country, Hungary. He called his generals to come into his court. They conversed among themselves, and all were determined. His generals came with an army and invaded Hungary, and fought with those of that country. But they could not conquer the Hungarians. One of the generals came to Austria to tell the Emperor about the Hungarians. The Emperor took great trouble, and then wrote a letter to the Czar of Russia. The Czar received it and read it. He sent Russian soldiers. They came and fought the Hungarians and conquered them. The Emperor was glad to take possession of that nation. The Hungarians

were powerful and persevering. One of the Hungarians, whose name is Kossuth, governed over Hungary. He now lives in England.

J. H.

Fifteen years of age, under instruction three years.

THE ITALIAN WAR.

Last year the Emperor of Austria saw the land of Italy. He envied it because Italy is very beautiful. Then he called his army. All his army went in a ship and sailed and reached Italy. His army came and fought with the army of Italy. All the people and women feared that the army would kill their babies and boys and girls. Then the army of Austria came and killed many. The King of Italy called his army to fight with the army of Austria. But the army of Austria would fight and conquer the army of Italy, because the army of Austria were very many and the army of Italy is very small. So the King of Italy wrote a letter to the Emperor of the French. The Italians wished the army of France to help the army of Italy to fight with Austria. The Emperor of the French was willing to help the poor Italians. Frenchmen and Italians fought and conquered the army of Austria. All their army were very glad.

I despise the Emperor of Austria, but I love the Emperor of the French and General Garibaldi.

W. E. T.

Twelve years of age, under instruction two years.

APPENDIX A.

The Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in account with George W. Riggs, Jr., Treasurer.

DR.

CR.

1860. July 6	To cash advances to E. M. Gallaudet, superintendent, on draft of the President and Secretary...	\$6,509 26	1860. July 6	By cash received from subscriptions.	\$400 00
				Cash received from United States for maintenance and tuition of beneficiaries, per act of Congress of February 16, 1857.....	2,759 26
				By cash received from the United States for salaries and incidental expenses, per act of Congress of May 29, 1858.....	3,000 00
				By cash, tuition of paying pupils.....	300 00
				By cash for board.....	50 00
		<u>6,509 26</u>			<u>6,509 26</u>

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WASHINGTON, July 7, 1860.

E. & O. E.

GEO. W. RIGGS, JR., *Treasurer Columbia Institution, &c.*

APPENDIX B.

Superintendent's statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

		RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.	
1859.				1860.			
July	12	Balance brought down.....	\$462 73	June 30	Salaries	\$2,302 50	
Aug.	8	W. Stickney, sec'ry, on G. W. Riggs, jr., treas'r.	150 00		Wages and labor.....	446 60	
Oct.	4	.....do.....do.....	650 00		Groceries.....	731 24	
Oct.	8	.....do.....do.....	800 00		Rent.....	116 66	
Nov.	6	Amos Kendall, president.....do.....	75 00		Medicines.....	7 64	
Nov.	25	W. Stickney, secretary.....do.....	25 00		Fuel	132 24	
1860.					Hay, oats, and grain.....	232 21	
Jan.	4	.....do.....do.....	600 00		Clothing.....	52 82	
Jan.	6	.....do.....do.....	875 00		Blacksmithing, &c.....	114 56	
Feb.	11	Amos Kendall, president.....do.....	150 00		Butter and eggs.....	142 42	
April	3	.....do.....do.....	650 00		Furniture.....	345 63	
April	5	.....do.....do.....	750 00		Hardware.....	27 22	
May	28	.....do.....do.....	300 00		Insurance	46 42	
July	2	W. Stickney, Secretary.....do.....	700 00		Harness	60 01	
July	5	.....do.....do.....	784 26		Books and stationery.....	14 54	
					Sundries.....	79 32	
					Postage.....	12 69	
					Dry goods	93 06	
					Cakes and bread.....	5 47	
					Milk.....	55 49	
					Vegetables and fruit.....	115 49	
					Stable and carriage-house	433 80	
					Grading and improvement of grounds.....	391 86	
					Fencing and gates.....	158 27	
					Repairs and improvements on buildings.....	330 13	
					Traveling expenses.....	167 91	
					Medical attendance.....	30 00	
					Meat and fish.....	249 40	
					Balance.....	76 39	
			6,971 99				
		Balance brought down.....	76 39				6,971 99

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1860.

E. & O. E.

E. M. GALLAUDET, Superintendent

APPENDIX C.

List of subscriptions for the year ending June 30, 1860.

James C. McGuire, (annual subscription).....	\$100
William H. Edes, (annual subscription)	100
William W. Corcoran, (annual subscription).....	100
Geo. W. Riggs, Jr., (annual subscription).....	100

Hon. Amos Kendall presents to the institution real estate, as follows:

One lot of land on Kendall Green, containing about two acres, together with frame buildings thereon, valued at.....	\$3,500
Brick building erected on said lot, valued at.....	7,100

APPENDIX D.

List of pupils in the Institution during the year ending June 30, 1860.

DEAF MUTES

Name.	Residence.	Date of admission.
William Blood.....	Washington county, D. C.....	April 16, 1857.
John L. Brewer.....	Georgetown, D. C.....	August 12, 1857.
Robert S. Collins.....	Georgetown, D. C.....	January 1, 1858.
Florence L. Dammann.....	Baltimore, Maryland.....	May 9, 1859.
James Henry.....	Washington county, D. C.....	April 16, 1857.
Charles A. Hughes.....	Washington city, D. C.....	March 18, 1859.
Hannah M. Hughes.....	Washington city, D. C.....	August 26, 1857.
Mary M. Ijams.....	Frederick county, Maryland.....	April 1, 1860.
Richard P. Ijams.....	Frederick county, Maryland.....	Do.
Conrad Ingledceiger.....	Baltimore, Maryland.....	Do.
Anne Jenkins.....	Baltimore, Maryland.....	Do.
Joseph H. Linton.....	Baltimore county, Maryland.....	April 9, 1860.
Margaret Maher.....	Baltimore, Maryland.....	April 1, 1860.
Mary Most.....	Baltimore, Maryland.....	Do.
Amelia A. Masters.....	Washington city, D. C.....	May 9, 1860.
Ann Eliza Paul.....	Georgetown, D. C.....	August 7, 1857.
William Peacock.....	Baltimore, Maryland.....	April 9, 1860.
John Quinn.....	Washington county, D. C.....	April 16, 1857.
Emma J. Speak.....	Washington city, D. C.....	April 1, 1860.
Ann Szymanoskie.....	Washington county, D. C.....	April 16, 1857.
Willie E. Taylor.....	Macon, Georgia.....	September 10, 1858
Joseph White.....	Washington city, D. C.....	September 14, 1857.
John Williams.....	Washington city, D. C.....	August 3, 1857.
Isaac Winn.....	Washington county, D. C.....	April 16, 1857.

BLIND.

Name.	Residence.	Date of admission.
Bridget Braan.....	Georgetown, D. C.....	August 6, 1857.
Mary M. Donaldson.....	Washington city, D. C.....	September 7, 1857.
Eliza Ann Gibbons.....	Washington city, D. C.....	August 3, 1857.
John T. Gibbons.....	Washington city, D. C.....	Do.
Daniel O'Connor, jr.....	Washington city, D. C.....	June 9, 1859.
Francis T. Seyes.....	Georgetown, D. C.....	June 1, 1858.

Regulations.

1. The academic year is divided into two terms, the first beginning on the second Thursday in September, and closing the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the first Wednesday in July.

2. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the first Wednesday in July to the second Thursday in September.

3. There are holidays at thanksgiving, at Easter, and the 4th of July.

4. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations, and at the above-named holidays, but at no other times, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the superintendent of the institution.

5. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually, in advance.

6. The charge for pay pupils is \$150 each, per annum. For this sum the institution will provide tuition, board, lodging, fuel, lights, and all incidental expenses for the school-room.

7. The government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education.

8. The State of Maryland provides for the education in this institution of deaf mutes, whose parents are in poor circumstances, when the applicants are under the age of twenty-one years, have been residents of the State for two years prior to the date of application, and are of good mental capacity.

Persons in Maryland desiring to secure the benefit of the provisions above referred to, are requested to address the superintendent of the institution, who will furnish them information in regard to the course to be pursued in order to avail themselves of the State's bounty.

9. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name. An exception to the above regulation is made in the case of indigent pupils from Maryland, who are clothed by the institution.

10. All letters concerning pupils, or applications for admission, whether for pay pupils or beneficiaries, should be addressed to the superintendent.